

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

NUMBER 1.

The Camden Confederate

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. T. HERSEMAN,
AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Terms for Advertising:

For one Square—fourteen lines or less—ONE DOLLAR for the first, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding one Square, charged for at advertising rates.
Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

ADVERTISING TERMS PER ANNUM.

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| One Square, 3 months, | \$5 |
| " " 6 " | 8 |
| " " 12 " | 12 |
| Two Squares, 3 months, | 8 |
| " " 6 " | 13 |
| " " 12 " | 18 |
| Three Squares 3 mos., | 12 |
| " " 6 " | 18 |
| " " 12 " | 25 |
| Four Squares 3 mos., | 16 |
| " " 6 " | 24 |
| " " 12 " | 30 |

Eight dollars per annum for every additional square.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL CARDS EIGHT DOLLARS a-year. All advertisements for less than three months CASH. If the number of insertions is not specified in writing advertisements will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Announcing CAMDEN rates, three months, Five Dollars over that time, the usual rates will be charged.

No advertisement, however small, will be considered less than a square; and transient rates charged on all for a less time than three months.

TO TRAVELLERS.

SCHEDULE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

| NORTHERN ROUTE. | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| STATIONS. | DAY TRAINS. | NIGHT TRAINS. |
| Leave Charleston..... | 8.20 a m | 8.15 p m |
| Arrive at Kingsville, the Junction of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R..... | 2.45 p m | 3.15 a m |
| Arrive at Columbia..... | 4.30 p m | 5.20 a m |
| Arrive at Camden..... | 5.50 p m | |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Leave Camden..... | 4.10 a m | |
| Leave Columbia..... | 4.50 a m | 1.40 p m |
| Leave Kingsville, the Junction of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad..... | 6.45 a m | 3.25 p m |
| Arrive at Charleston..... | 1.00 p m | 10.30 p m |

| WESTERN ROUTE. | | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| STATIONS. | DAY TRAINS. | NIGHT TRAINS. |
| Leave Charleston..... | 5.45 a m | 2.30 p m |
| Arrive at Augusta..... | 1.15 p m | 11.15 p m |

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Leave Augusta..... | 5.00 a m | 7.30 p m |
| Arrive at Charleston..... | 3.30 p m | 4.30 a m |

| ROUGH TRAVEL BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND KINGSVILLE. | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| STATIONS. | DAY TRAINS. | NIGHT TRAINS. |
| Leave Augusta..... | 8.00 a m | 7.30 p m |
| Arrive at Kingsville..... | 2.45 p m | 2.15 a m |

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Leave Kingsville..... | 6.45 a m | 3.25 p m |
| Arrive at Augusta..... | 1.15 p m | 11.15 p m |

MID-DAY TRAIN BETWEEN CAMDEN AND KINGSVILLE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.

| DOWN. | | UP. | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Leave Camden, 12.35 p. m. | Leave Kingsville, 7.30 a. m. | Leave Camden, 1.08 p. m. | Leave Kingsville, 7.45 a. m. |
| Leave Charleston, 1.45 " | Leave Manchester Junction, 8.10 a. m. | Leave Charleston, 2.10 " | Leave Manchester Junction, 8.20 " |
| Leave Middleton, 2.10 " | Leave Middleton, 8.20 " | Leave Middleton, 2.20 p. m. | Leave Middleton, 8.45 " |
| Leave Manchester Junction, 2.20 p. m. | Leave Charleston, 8.45 " | Leave Charleston, 2.43 " | Leave Charleston, 9.20 " |
| Leave Camden, 2.43 " | Leave Camden, 9.50 " | Arrive at Kingsville, 3.00 " | Arrive at Camden, 9.50 " |

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—Being somewhat sceptical as to the statement of one of our morning contemporaries, to the effect that the fifteen million loan was still incomplete, we instituted inquiries in the proper quarter, from which we learn that the loan was all taken before the Confederate Government had left Montgomery. We are glad to be able to announce also, that the hundred million loan, of August 19th, 1861, is in a fair way towards speedy consummation; the bonds as being now prepared. — *Richmond Examiner.*

THE LITTLE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

There is a touching beauty and sweetness in the following lines, which were originally published in the Churchman, from the pen of an anonymous contributor:

She knelt her down so meekly,
Believing none were nigh,
Clasped her little hands so sweetly,
And then with up-turned eye—

Said: "Father! please to bless me
Through all the long, long day,
And keep me all so safely
Till I come again to pray."

She simply asked forgiveness
For evil she had done,
Then said, "Now I'm forgiven,
Through Christ, God's own dear Son."

She prayed for loved ones near her,
For friends, both far and wide,
Said, "I want Thee, God, to bless them,
And all the world beside."

Vengeance Invoked on South Carolina.

The Yankee papers do not disguise their longing to wreak a bitter vengeance upon the Palmetto State. Under the heading "Shall South Carolina Escape?" the New York Times thus pours out the vials of its wrath upon our little State:—*Charleston Mercury.*

Although the loyal public is not permitted to know upon what part of the Southern coast the immense naval expedition now about to be precipitated, we think we do not mistake in saying it is the almost universal wish of the people that Charleston, South Carolina, if it receive not the present, may not await a similar blow. If the Government would arouse the liveliest sympathy of Unionists, in the South as well as in the North, let it be seen that a clear and distinct memory is kept of the origin of the war, and a resolute purpose held, however the conflict may go, and whenever it may terminate, not to fail administering a fearful rebuke upon that accursed City and State, whose crime it is to have originated the war.

South Carolina stands out pre-eminent in the unhallowed work of sedition and treason. It is South Carolina that invented the words "nullification" and "secession," which have wrought such mischief; unsettling the minds of men in regard to the rights of States under the Federal Union. It is South Carolina that has, for thirty years, been a malcontent in the otherwise happy family of States, and an indomitable preacher of disunion. It is South Carolina that incessantly muttered discontent and threatened secession, until the national mind became familiarized with the crime, and ceased to regard it with that horror which its enormity should have inspired. And finally, when the poison of thirty years' stealthy and treasonable teachings had corrupted the South and prepared it for insurrection, it is South Carolina that led the way in the overt act of disloyalty. Her Senators and representatives were the first to vacate their seats in the National Congress, and thus to proclaim to the world a broken and discredited Union. It was one of these recreant men—a true representative, however, of South Carolina treason—that proclaimed the infamous sentiment, in a public speech in the city of Charleston, while the State Convention there was under the popular allegiance from the National Government: "Let us seize the pillars of the Federal Union, and drag it down, though we likewise perish in the ruins." Such was and is the true spirit of secession. It is infernal and destructive; ready to involve thirty millions of happy and prosperous people in strife, rapine, bloodshed and woe, to satiate the malice of a subversive ambition of a nest of disappointed and disaffected politicians of South Carolina.

Now, is it not a duty, is it not more than poetic justice, that South Carolina, so flagrant in sin, should be made to feel the earliest and heaviest penalties of war? If a Southern city must fall, let Charleston be razed to the ground, and salt sowed on its ruins. If Southern fields must be desolated by the invasion of Union armies, let South Carolina's cotton and rice plantations be marked by the conquering advance. If slaveholding insolence and rascality must be humbled to a dependence on the Constitution and the laws, let South Carolina's aristocrats learn to tremble for their ears in the presence of martial law.

And when South Carolina's desperate rascals find imitators, and one after another State brew off its allegiance till seven had gone even then there was hope of a jacobite recovery of our national unity. The border slave States resisted the fanaticism and the seven seceded States would have been dashed under the odium of their insurrection

if the evil had stopped with them. The wicked plotters of secession knew this, and a conflict of arms was decreed in order that the flow of human blood might madden and overturn what judgment was left in the border slave States. It was found fit that South Carolina soil should be the scene of this crowning outrage; and in Charleston harbor the ensign of the Republic received the first wound, in being lowered to armed ingrates, their country's parricides. The seat of treason's birth, was thus made the scene of its guilty triumph.

There is not only just retribution to be rendered in visiting upon South Carolina the heaviest blows of this war, but there is excellent generalship to be manifested in striking at that State. South Carolina is cordially hated at the South. No State would have so little sympathy and so little support from the other States. In numberless ways the fact has become known in the progress of the war. A few days ago the pickets of a Pennsylvania regiment had a friendly interview with the pickets of a Virginia regiment on the Upper Potomac. A discussion of the cause of the war closed by an expression of regret on the part of the Virginians that they had not a regiment of South Carolinians to shoot at in place of these Pennsylvanians. And this is believed to be a wide-spread feeling among the Confederate soldiers. Is it wise to overlook such an advantage as this in planning offensive war movements? Let Charleston be assailed, and a feeling of gratification will possess the hearts of three-fourths of the Confederate soldiers, who for South Carolina's wrong, now suffer hardships in the field. And, even if orders were given to go quickly to the relief of that original seat of rebellion in its strait, may a mishap would occur to track and train known to the common soldier soldier, if not to engineer and waymaster, to retard the expedition of the relief. Let the prayer of Unionists in all thirty-four States be heard for the early and unsparing chastisement of South Carolina.

THE WAY THEY FIGHT.—A person who was in the battle of Lexington, Mo., relates the following:

I saw one case that shows the Confederate style of fighting. An old Texan, dressed in buckskin and armed with a long rifle, used to go up to the works every morning about seven o'clock, carrying his dinner in a tin pail. Taking a good position, he banged away at the federals till noon; then an hour, ate his dinner, after which he resumed operations till 6, p. m., when he returned home to supper and a night's sleep. The next day, a little before seven, saw him, dinner and rifle in hand, trudging up street to begin again his regular day's work—and in this style he continued till the surrender.

Governor HARRIS, in his message to the Legislature of Tennessee, says:

In the aggregate, Tennessee has contributed thirty-eight infantry regiments, seven cavalry battalions, and sixteen artillery companies to the common defence. Attention is also called to the efficient services of the State Military Board, whose labors are visible in results of a tangible character. One instance of their utility is seen in the establishment of a cap factory, which has already yielded to the Confederate States over 12,000,000 of percussion caps, and is now producing nearly a quarter of a million per day.

WHAT IT COSTS THEM.—The following statement is made by "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun:

"The war expenditures are now stated, upon government authority, to be eight and a half millions a week. The naval preparations, and the extensive military movements in the West have, no doubt, cost more than was expected; and, besides, the waste and loss in the war must exceed all estimates. For instance, the capture of the military chest at Lexington involves a loss of a quarter of a million of dollars in specie."

A FLOATING BATTERY OFF EVANSVILLE.—We learn from the chaplain of the 12th North Carolina Regiment, that when he left Evansville on Saturday last, there was lying just abreast of that point, in the stream, a "floating battery" of very large and diamond-shaped dimensions. It seemed to him to be plated with steel, and, altogether, was rather an ugly looking customer. It is said there was some firing in that direction yesterday afternoon, and that Gen. Holmes went up last night, but without his command. — *Democratic Recorder.*

From the Mobile Tribune.

Extensive Arrest of Supposed Spies—An Ex-Congressman in Limbo.

During these times of war our detective police are kept busy almost night and day watching suspicious characters and hunting up spies. At eight o'clock Saturday night, Smith Izard arrested a notorious personage in the St. Charles Hotel, whom he and the Chief had been searching for all day. This was no other than Ned McGowan, the California ex-Congressman, who was given twenty-four hours' notice to quit San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, and who found a new field for his energies in the Territory of Arizona. He is a tall and robust man, although about fifty-five years of age, fine looking, and wears a remarkably heavy moustache and goatee, the hairs of which are white with age. He arrived in New Orleans last Wednesday, and was at once recognized by a returned Californian, who questioned and watched him until he became satisfied that McGowan was entirely too busy seeking military information, and reported him to the Governor.

When McGowan was locked up he asked Chief McClelland what he thought of the case, and the Chief replied, "My opinion is that you have a very hard bed of it." "Ah, well," replied McGowan, stroking his beard with an easy nonchalance, "I have seen harder ones."

The same evening, and in the same hotel, Izard apprehended Isaac D. Marks, a man infamously known to our community, although he has not been in our city for five years. To a long list of private crimes he has added public ones, prominent among which was his embezzlement of the funds and supplies contributed by our people in 1855 for the sufferers by the Norfolk epidemic. On reaching this city yesterday morning he acknowledged that he had left Philadelphia only three weeks ago, and Cincinnati two weeks since, and falsely asserted that he had been playing the spy there for President Davis. He boldly called upon the Governor, and offered to return to the North as a spy for him, and this led to his arrest and confinement.

The above is from the New Orleans Bee. In addition, it notices the arrest of four or five fishermen under circumstances of great suspicion. If the statement is correct, these men have been in communication with the enemy's fleet.

Two abolitionists have also been arrested in New Orleans. One is a Bostonian, named Anson Peck, a three year resident, and engaged in the selling of toilet articles on Bourbon street. The other is an Englishman, named Wm. H. Marshall, an eight year resident, and a grocery shopkeeper at the corner of Julia and Baronne streets. These men were not only abolitionists in sentiment, but acting as spies. They were detected by the aid of a woman, Madame Boyer, who, having suspected that there was a secret association in the city, with grips, &c., set to work to discover it. In her pursuit of the information, she herself was suspected and arrested, and then she let out the facts before the Mayor. She said before his honor that both he and his chief were blockheads or they would have let her alone. She is an old habitue of New Orleans and well known there. The *True Delta* gives a long account of her skill in the matter, and calls her a "Female Vidocq."

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE NORTH.—The incoming Wheat crop of the Northwest is reported, by the best advices that can be obtained on the subject, as exceeding short; there being a serious falling off from the yield of last year. Accounts from all parts of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, concur in representing a great deficiency in the yield. During harvest time the reports had been encouraging, but it has been found that the crop did not thrash out anything like expected, the land not yielding quite ten bushels per acre, whereas last year the yield was fully thirty bushels. Accounts from Chicago, the great grain depot of the west, represent the falling off for the present month, as compared with 1860, at nearly half a million of bushels. — *Commercial Bulletin.*

An old lady was asked what she thought of one of her neighbors of the name of Jones and with a knowing look, replied:

"Why, I don't like to say anything about my neighbors; but as to Mr. Jones, sometimes I think, and then again I don't know—but, after all, I rather guess he'll turn out to be a good deal such a sort of a man as I take him to be?"

I don't believe it's any use in vaccinating, said an old lady. I had a child vaccinated, and it fell out at the window, a week after and got killed and died.